GOLD QUARTZ IN BINGHAM CANON. DISCOVERY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS-SUBSEQUENT FORTUNES OF THE PLACE-WILD AND ROMANTIC SCENERY-DIGGING FOR SILVER AND FINDING GOLD-CHANCES FOR THE FUTURE.

IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 15.-Bingham Cafion is one of the most interesting mining districts of Utah. The scene of some of the earliest placer mining operations in the Territory, it has in turn come into prominence as an important silvertead camp, and lately as the most promising gold quartz region of the Great Basin. The attention of foreign and American capitalists has also been directed to Bingham by the sale to a French company. last Spring, for the enormous sum of \$3,000,000, of the Old Telegraph, the best known of the silverlead mines of that region. Salt Lake Valley is bounded on the east by the Wahsatch Mountains and on the west by the Oquirrh Range, the distance across from one to the other being in the neighborhood of twenty miles. Both ranges are pierced by wild, tooky caffons, down through which come beautiful mountain streams fed by the almost sternal snows of the higher peaks, and through which also are the only gateways into the heart of the mountains. Bingbam Canon is one of these rifts in the Oquirrh Range, and the muddy little rill that flows out of it and finds its way into the Jordan River about twelve miles above (south) of this city was as clear as crystal until the gold mills stained its waters with their "tailings."

About twenty years ago General Connor arrived In Utah with a force of United States soldiers, most of whom had been miners, and who very naturally "prospected" the dirt of every stream they came to. To these men is attributed the discovery of the Bingham Cañon placers, which, for their extent, have been remarkably productive, and have not even yet been exhausted, "Bed rock" in some parts of the cañon is covered up by deep deposits of barren drift, and at present the placer workings are carried on by means of shafts and tunnels through and under this "wash." Next in chronological order was the discovery of extensive beds of silver-lead ore, made about ten years ago and extensively developed during the last decade; and finally, in 1877, the disintegrated rock which was thrown aside as waste in working the lead mines was discovered to be a low-grade gold ore, more valuable, because it could be so easily reduced, than the silver-lead deposits on which the camp preriously depended for support.

Bingham City, which is in the heart of the moun tains and extends along the cafion for a mile or more, is about thirty miles from Salt Lake City, and is reached by riding south about a dozen tailer on the Utah Southern Railroad, and thence west terminus of which is sixteen miles from the Jordan the rear of the railway train, as it climbs the west- grade ores. ern slope of the valley to the base of the Oquirch Range, is one of constantly increasing grandeur and aral slope, is at the rate of about sixty or soventy riewed from the Jordan River, the whole valley heads higher and higher and stand out with bolder outlines autil the view of them is finally shut out

ountains will alone repay a visit to it. In some is more varied, and if anything more remantle. The meeting with surprises. Now the walls of the can en rise abruptly on either side, their tops, hundreds of feet above the stream, shutting out the sun during all but two or three hours in the day. Then the canon opens a little wider, and there is a a narrow beach above the brook, two or three rods wide, upon which some enterprising mountaineet has conducted the water and raises a crop of wheat

the hillside are very brilliant in their gay. Autumn garments. The Rocky Mountains have generally a subjust and sombre appearance in these October the frost can paint its gorgeous colors, and until the snows throw their white mantle over the higher peaks the monotaxus do not change their general a Bougham Caffon the pine trees were a slight growth of underbrash which does bunch-grass which covers the ground. The sunshine and sindow on some of the shrub-covered hills produced a most beautiful effect.

The train hardly enters the caffon before the work of the prospector begins to be seen on every side. Turnel after tunnel has been driven into the monntains, and great piles of broken rock at their months testify to the industry of the men who spend their lives in a search for the precious metals. months testify to the industry of the men who spend their lives in a search for the precious metals. I have been told by old miners, that, taking a whole mining district together, \$105 are spent in prospecting and the development of mines for every delike the key lock suprement of mines for every delike the key lock suprement of mines for every delike the key lock suprement of mines for every delike the key lock suprement of mines for every delike the key lock suprement of mines for every delike the key lock suprement of mines for every lock su dollar that is taken out, and what I have myself seen in the mining camps of the Rocky Mountains during the past few months convinces me that this is not an exaggeration. For every successful mine there are hundreds of locacations which never return a penny for the work done upon them. Here in Bingham Canon there are not more than a dozen mines which are actually paying expenses, and I have heard it estimated that 5,000 locations have been made. If the work on each of these cost only \$100. pr sufficient to enable its owner to retain his title for a single year, it would amount to half a million dollars, a sum which is certainly greater than the profits of mining in this district have over been in

The gold mines of Bingham extend from Carr's Fork of the canon to the main branch. Leaving the railroad station and walking a short distance up into the town, I obtained a horse and rode up the righthand branch of the caffon to the point where it forks. The Stewart Mine No. 1 is on a small tributary stream called the Muddy, and, as it has been more developed than any other in the district, ought first to be visited. The history of the discovery of gold quartz in Bingham Cafton is worth repeating briefly here. Previous to 1876 all of the mines in the section were worked for silver and lead alone. Among them there was a mine situated between Carr's Fork and Main Bingham, called the Steamboat, which was leased by Messrs. Garrett & Jones from its owner, the conditions being that they should pay as a royalty one-fourth of all the cre which they took out. While they were working this mine they caused some of the brownish-red waste which they were taking out in order to reach the lead ore to be assayed, and it turned out to be disintegrated quartz carrying gold in small quantities. The owner of the Stewart No. 1. Mr. Williams, who was driving a tunnel into the mountains in search of lead ore, saw some of the Steamboat rock, and thinking that the material be was excavating through was similar, took some of it in his handkerchief one day to a small mill owned by Messrs. Egan & Bates to have it "prospected." It also turned out to be gold ore, and Mr. Williams offered to deed one-half of his mine to the owners of the mill if they would reduce fifty tons of the ore for him. The fifty tons were crushed in July, 1878, and "cleared up" \$18 20 a ton. This was a very encouraging result, the profits being considerably greater than the average of the e realized upon silver-lead ores. Subsequently 400 tons more were crushed in the same mill, and turned out so well that the mine was sold to Messrs. Gilman, Salisbury & Co., of this city, the successors of Wells, Fargo & Co. in the stage-coach business in the Territories, for \$85,000. This firm also purchased the Egan & Bates mill, and moved it to the mine, where it has ever since been in operation.

The success of the Stewart No. I set all the prospectors in the camp and many more who went therefore the west of the Stewart No. I set all the prospectors in the camp and many more who went therefore the west of the West to hant for the sold quartz. Stewart No. 2 adjoins Stewart No. the Steambout rock, and thinking that the material

1, and was located in July, 1878. Besides these there are the Bonham, the Penbody, the Buildezer, the Edison, and perhaps one or two others, all of which are, to say the least, good "prospects." Some of these claims are already in litigation, and will never be faily developed until the question of table is settled.

never be failly developed until the question of title is settlled.

The cold belt of Bingham Cañon extends in a northeastedy and southwesterly direction for a distance of about half a mile. The veins, or ceposits, are of varying thickness, and invariably pitch to the north. In the Stewart No. 1 the pitch is out of the hill, while in No. 2, being on the other side of the ridge, the pitch is in. The country rock is quartizite and limestone, the latter being sometimes above and sometimes below the ore deposit. The owners of the Bingham gold mines think that they are enormous true fissure veins, but an examination of the geological formation and of the ore bodies must, I think, convince any one who is not prejudiced that they are beds of ore deposited when the rocks were formed. The strata above and below the antiferous deposits are evidently of the Potsdam sandstone formation converted into quartizite and limestone. Where the silex predominated in the rock it is now quartizite; where the calcium was in excess it is now limestone; and where there was much clay, as happened in a few instances, it is now slate. The quartitie, the limestone and the slate sometimes shade off into each other, the line between them not always being well defined. In some of the mines a porphyry dike appears between two bodies of ore.

some of the mines a porphyry dike appears between two bodies of ore.

The gold quartz is generally disintegrated and spongy in appearance. The metal was probably precipitated by iron which has since been dissolved out of the rock. In some instances the stain of the iron remains, coloring the ore a reddish-brown, but in others even that stain seems to have been washed out and the ore is white as though it had been bleached. Some expert writers upon the Bingham gold mines have published the opinion that the deposits are much more valuable where they are now being worked, above the surface, than they will be below water-line, and that ultimately iron pyrites

being worked, above the surface, than they will be being worked, above the surface, than they will be below water-line, and that ultimately iron pyrites will be found mixed with the ores in such quantities as to make the reduction of them difficult and expensive—too expensive, perhaps, to leave any margin of profit in the operation. This the owners of the mines are auxious to discredit, for upon the continued absence of iron pyrites and other base metals and the free milling character of the ore depends the permanent vaine of the properties.

No excess of iron has yet been found in any of the workings either of the Stewart No. I or of any of the other mines upon which work has been prosecuted. I noticed that in the lower workings of the Stewart No. I the oxide of from stain is much deper than the in urper levels which would be very natural if the pyrites had been leached cut by the action of water, as is generally supposed. It is also true that in every silver-lead mine in Bingham Caffon iron pyrites have been found in chormous quantities whenever an attempt has

gold ore is said to have been discovered, and operaupon it have been began, half write of the silver-lead mines of Bingham in

"ECCE HOMO" OF THE COUNT JOANNES.

A LETTER FROM THE LEARNED ADVOCATE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: I thank you for the complimentary days when the A leghantes are clothed in their editorial of me in this day's Thinuxe in relation to a brightest colors. In the a mest total absence of memorable incident in the Supreme Court. In the brief record in your influential journal there is error in the which was copied throughout this country and England, with great praise for the impromptu Latia and English

The Honorable Justice Brady was on the bench Counseller Peckham was arguing against an election return which had deprived his client of his office, for change color when the first frest touches it, and the want of an honest count. "We demand an honest which lights up the duil brownish-yellow of the count," he said with energy, his dark cyclrows nearly meeting each other. "I repeat it, We demand for the erry an honest count in our elections. Yest City, State
and National?" Well," interposed Mr. Justice Bradty,
"I simpose that both parties, upon the merits, demand
an honest count." "Yes," continued the advocate,
"but where is the honest count?" To this direct question I arcse and said: "Pardon me, my brother-"in-law,
and permit me, your Hotor, I arms as Amicus Cunine—
a triend of the Court by praylege—and give the muchrequired answer. Both parties desire an honest count,
May it please the Court—Rece homo! Bened the man!"

MONMOUTH COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 10 .- At the sixtysecond annual anniversary of the Montmouth County Bible Association, on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the cusuing year: Judge Amat McLean, president; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Matawan, secretary; William Statsir, treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Polley, chairman of the executive committee.

as the place for holding the next appual meeting. The following delegates were appointed to other societies: Somersat County-The Rev. Mr. J. B. Wilson and the a County-The Rev. Theodore Carman and Dr. Ocean County—The Rev. P. Chine and Dr. George Micdiesex County—The Rev. P. Chine and Dr. George Swain.
Mercer County-The Rev. George Warrington and G.

The attendance at the session was unusually large and the exercises very interesting.

THE ZECHMAN MURDER TRIAL.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 10 .- The trial of George Zechman was continued to-day. The cross-ex-amination of Henry F. Wise was concluded, but nothing new was elicited. About the time the conspiracy to murder Raber was concocted the house and barn of Wise were burned to the ground and their contents destroyed, and with the money which he received from insurance companies for the destruction of his household effects he bought the policies on Raber's life. Counsel for the de fence endeavored to show that Wise had fired the property himself, but were unsuccessful. Lens Feters was called and repeated her evidence as given at the first trial. A number of witnessess were examined in relation to Zechman's first trial and convection, siter which the Common wealth closed and C.lonel Goben opened for the defence in a brief address.

## A GREAT GRAIN YEAR.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11 .- The report of Chief Grain Inspector Reynoids to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for October shows that the amount of grain received at Chicago during the month

LEADING TOPICS IN PARIS.

POLITICS AND THE SPANISH FESTIVAL. GROUNDLESS ALARM IN REGARD TO THE COM-MUNISTS-INTERVIEW WITH M. CERNUSCHI-HUMBERT'S MARRIAGE-ROMANTIC DEVOTION-PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING PETE.

PARTS, Oct. 31.—It is unfortunate that the advanced Radicals are reading their heads so high, but as the general elections are a long way off, and as the Senate will not pe renewed for some time to come. their attitude cannot materially strengthen the reactionary parties which are stield. There is much of the straw flame in the French character. Passions rapidly flare up and consume themselves. This amuesty agritation, if not met by the Executive and Legislature with obstinate resistance, will be dead and buried against another appeal is made to the country, which feels its power and knows that it is not of easy ignition. Oak logs are not readily set on fire by the blazing of a little straw which, to take effect on them, must be constantly renewed. Rural electors are perfectly well aware that in choosing the Legislature their votes prevail over those of towns which are centres of in temperate radicalism. What, therefore, can it matter if Humbert is returned, as Henri Rochefort recommends, by a Vancluse district to the House of Deputies in the room of M. Alphonse Gent, the new Governor of Martinique? He will go and sit on the crest of the mountain, near M. Naquet and Louis Blanc, and two or three others, and, if he would retain his constituency, assume an attitude which must neutralize the influence his undoubted talent might otherwise command in the discussions in committee and at public sittings. There is nothing so much weakens a strong man as forced eccentricity of conduct, and especially at a time when party discipline is a necessity of the first order.

observed with a snade of sorrow that Rumbert and not denied that be was the author of the denumention in Le Fère Duckéne. Recurring to the advanced Radicals he said: "They are impracticable people." I replied that they were, but that the mischief was wrought by the clause in the Amnesty hall limiting Grévy's power to confer amnesty to April 30. It it had been extended for some time longer the President and the Ministers of Justice would have been bered and there would have been no demand for further legislation, to obtain which it would have been necessary to agitate. Justice would have been bered and there would have been no demand for further legislation, to obtain which it would have been necessary to agitate. Hebrew speculators in newspaper property take advantage of this necessity to serve up articles highly spiced as devilled turkey legs. They have a specious excuse for dealing in these inflammatory warre, tuasmuch as the "lists of those deserving to be pardoined" were drawn up by M. le Royer's subsilients at the Ministry of Justice, in hot laste. Men received the benefit of the Aumesty Act who were unworthy of it. Others who were worthy were excluded. Humbert would never have been elected by the Quartier Javel if Rochefort had been amnestied. Garel was elected at Lyons, not because he was a Secialist of a Communist—three other Socialists in three Radical quarters of that town having been defeated—but because he represented his non-amnestied breihien. Cersnican identity with the question which is now a cause of fever in a narrow and unistatesmanlike spirit. A fever in a narrow and unstatesmanlike spirit. fever in a narrow and unstatesmanlike spirit. A sore was undoubtedly kept open which a plenary amnesty would have closed. If all the Communists had been allowed to return they could not have done much harm. Those detained because previous to the communethey were found guitty of fetonies and petity larcesmes would have seen again fallen into the hands of justice and been sent back to New-Caledonia for common law offences.

Humbert's wedding was a purely civil ceremony. and took place at the Mayoralty of Neuilly. While it was in progress one could not but feel regret that Humbert had been the associate of Vermesch in bringing out the bloodthirsty, the ignoble, the obscenely worded Fire Duchene. A man of education calling himself a Republican, and a friend of the people, must be an arrant humbug, and someworse besides, to address the plebs through the mouth of Le Père Duckéne. To do so is to give a child asking for bread a serpent. Humbert is a grandson of the French General of that name who was sent by the Directory to assist the Irish in the Robellion of '98, and who landed at Killala Bay, in Connaught. The here of the bridal ceremony yesterday, whom the population of the Faubourg went to acclaim, is still young. His profile, the shape of his curied bair are Byronic. Nobody could have ever guessed that the handsome and aristocratic bridegroom was a Red Radical, and had lain down for three years in the same dormitory, with fellows of the worst description. A companion of his for six months was Moyaux who to punish his wife for having forsaken him flung his and her little daughter into a deep well. at Bognotet a few Winters ago. Fortune plays odd pranks in this country. So I thought while the elect of the Quartier Javel was standing before M. Daix, the Mayor of Neuilly, who had arranged the tri-colored scarf in which he was girt in such a manner that only the red stripe appeared. This civic officer is a retired schoolmaster, and delivered a pedantic address to the happy couple and the spectators who were squeezed together behind them, and he congratulated the most interesting bride on the reward which her constancy and fortitude had met with. A truly romantic history is Madame Humbert's. She was, on leaving school, betrotted to the man who is now her husband. Foltiteal prosecutions (for he wrote for the Marsellaise, Rochefort's paper), the war and the investment of Paris, delayed the runion. During the siege Humbert joined the Blanqui group. He was condemned to the raileys by a military tribunal seven years ago. His fiancée was present at the trial. She was caim and still while it went on. When it was over, and Humbert about to be removed from the dock, she advanced to it, raised her arms, and as he stooped toward her, embraced him. In a ringing silvery voice she exhorted him to be of good cheer, and promised never to abandon the hope of being his wife. This promise she kept, and during the long period of Humbert's absence she led the life of a recluse, devoting hetself to good works and the relief of distressed Communist families. Madame Humbert on her father's side is of noble family. Her mother is a Lepelletter, a thoroughly Hebrew name—I cannot explain why; and she nerself has lifebrew features toned down by Gentile blood. They are delicately shaped and her mouth is slightly voluptious. Her cheeks are of that pure oval which we nearly always find in pretty young Jewesses, Without being blonde, she is fair. Her figure is slender and elegant, and in stature is below the middle height. A gui of unmixed French ancestry would not have stood out for seven years with the quiet constancy shown by Madame Humbert, against the pressure put upon her by her relatives. White satin tulle and orange blossoms were very becoming to her, and made up with style and good taste into a bridal toilet. Was there a point any where for criticism to lay hold on feeling or softness. I have never met a Jewess were squeezed together behind them, and he conted the most interesting bride on the reward

with a saintly expression of eye, or with a true blue eye—the window through which a candid soul looks upon the world. Handsome eyes women of the Hebrew race often have, but when they are beautiful they are either dark and Instroas, or like Rachel's or Mademoiselle Julien's [of the Odéon Theatre], profound, scarching, fascinating, strange, and too hard to inspire love or call up tender emotions.

It is settled that we are to have a grand charitable revel for the benefit of the victims of the inundations in Murcia. The Gaulois wanted to direct the festival, which promises to be a brilliant one, and draw to Paris rich pleasure-seekers of Marabouts, and the son of Sidi-ei-Mahiddin, the most from every city in Europe. But the Figuro venerable Marabout of the Province, who traced his and the two other boulevard journals, the genealogy back to the Prophet. Being suspected of Foliaire and the Evenement, coalescing against it, the fête will be given in the name of the French press. It is to be hoped that under the mantle of this country, It will be if M. Latitic, the manager his elequence and knowledge of ancient of the Foltaire, can talk round Gambetta and Grevv. The Empress Eugénie, when she was the favorite alize the amusement of the Spanish arena in France. Bull-fights, in which Madrid swordsmen were engaged, were for her entertainment got up at Bayonne. But the current even there was so strong against them that the Minister of the Interior advised the Empress not to patronize them. Figure, if its programme were accepted by the Spanish Embassy, its boulevard rivals and the railway, companies would have transported to the Hippodrome a troupe of Spanish guitar players, bolero dancers, singers, gitanos and pretty orange girls. The Gaulois proposed a repetition in the streets of Paris of the Carnival of Nice, with a battie of flowers and flour dust. As it passed along a woman in a chariot personating Charity would send her attendant angels to hold out begging-bags to the

THE REPORT TO OUST SENATOR KELLOGG REALLY MEANS.

Senator by a representative of The Washington Republican, on the political situation, said:

i don't think there's much doubt about their remains

that body they didn't guard it as executly as they should, and consequently lost acycral Senators from the Sotta whose votes new and in the immediate infaire would come in propitionaly, in a partisan sense. There are six Senators who hold over antil the Xiviliah Congress, who now as Democrats represent Republican States, or states that soon will be They are Schater. Grover and Siniar, of Orecon; Pariey, of California; Davis (counting him as the Opposition), of Himos; Pendieton, of One; and dePherson, of New-Jersey. The deata, resignation, or removal from the Schate, from any cause, of any one of these would be followed by the election of a Republican successor. If such a casualty should cour, and senator Kellong should be related in his seat, the election of Republican senators to the Xivilia Congress in Olso, Pennsylvinia, Connecticut, Indiana, New-Jersey and New York, to ancosed Senators Thurman, Wainace, Eaton, McDonald, Randoppi and Kerman would give the Republicans a bore working majority, even if Judge Davis should not act with them. The Democrate, as it now appears, will gain only one Senator by the elections of 1881—the successor to senator Frue, of Missastopi—although there is a bare possibility that Senator McDonald may eliber succeed inmiself or be succeeded by another of his own party.

I have been led with others to look into these possible contingencies while considering Senator Kellogg's case, now pending before the Committee on Frivinges and Elections. Or course our Democratic Fisheds may endiculated all these chances, and we should do the same, it's always well to measure the strength and the motives of your adversary in such a contest as this one over Mr. Kellogg's sont, and there's no better way of judging the motives of the Democrate friends haye calculated all these chances, and we should do the same. It's always well to measure the strength and the motives of your adversary in such a contest as this one over Mr. Kellogg's sont, and there's no better than Governor Vance holds his sent by a

Senator Carpenter is of the opinion that General Grant, if nominated, would be elected, and if elected

Grant, if nominated, would be elected, and if elected would be inaugurated. He added:

I'm not an alarmist, and I don't want to be reported as such. But I see I am in for it with you, and I might as such. But I see I am in for it with you, and I might as well go on with a prediction that I've otten made of late. It is that the Democrats will protest azamst the count of the electoral voice of some one or more of our Espandican States when the two Houses meet in Joint convention for that duty in February, 1881. They will once their protest upon what they will aliege to have been an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power in the execution of the National election laws. They may take California for talls purpose, or New-York, or Fenn sylvania, or any State wherein the slightest pretchoe real or manufactured, for the express ofject, may be furnished. Then the two Houses will separate, and one or both will sustain the protest. The vote of that State will be thrown out, and it will be declared that there was no election, and the House will assume to elect a Fresident.

One reason why I believe these things may all occur is the knowledge the Democrates have—the same as we have—that the next census will materially alter the relative sectional strength of the two parties as represented in the House, conceding, of course, that the parties are sectional, as they really are, and as they are likely to containe to be for some thine to come. This alteration, of change, according to the best in ormation I can get, will be lavorable to the Republicans. That is, the increase of Representatives in the House will be from the North. Types sentation shall have been fixed will be more than overshadowed; it will be overwelmed, in fact, by the increase of, say, fifty or say; members from the North. Of these the greater portion will come from the North. Of these the greater portion will come from the North. Of these the greater portion will come from the North. On these wheel have given have given have given have given have given have would be inaugurated. He added :

The mother tells the children to bid their uncle Fritz good-by, as he is going to a bathing resort to be gone three months. Onlitren, in chorus: "Way, mamma, is Uncle Pritz that dirty t"

OBITUARY.

ADD-EL-KADER. LONDON, Nov. 11 .- A Paris dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says: "Abd-el-Kader, the famous Algerian chief, died recently at Damascus, at the age

of seventy-two."

Sidi-Hadji-Ouled-Mahiddin (Abd-el-Kader), whose death was reported incorrectly some time ago was born in 1807 or 1808, in Mascara, an Algerian town plotting against the Turkish Government, he retired with his son to Calro in 1827. Abd-el-Kader had been educated with his three brothers at the Guetna (a kind of seminary), which was under the direction of charity bull-fighting will not be introduced into his father. He early distinguished himself by tory, as well as by his fervent pb ty, winning tities of marabout and thalet, or saint child of Fortune, vainly endeavored to natur- and savant. Nor did he neglect the claims of physical culture, and he surpassed all his follows n the management of the borse and sword. The Dey of Algiers, fearing his political abilities, plotted his assassination, and it was at this time with his father that he went to Egypt, and at Cairo and Constantinople first came in contact with European civiliz-

ation. He also made the pilgrimage to Mecca. After the conquest of Algeria by the French, Abd-el-Kader returned to his native province. His father, who had taken the lead in the insurrection of the Arab tribes near Oran, transferred his authority to his son, who in 1832 attacked the city with a force of 10,000 mounted Arabs. It was defended by General Boyer with the French troops, and Abd-el-Kader was repulsed after an engagement which lasted for three days. His strong hold was at Tlemcen, which General Boyer attacked in the Spring of 1832, but failed to carry. Encouraged by this, Abd-el-Kader began war upon the French spectators. In the Hippodrome there would be on a larger scale, his influence with the Spanish concerts, dances and a fancy fair, at which, habited in the national costume, Madrid ladies of His father died in 1834. In that year he made a treaty

of this minist account (i.e., price and cheek looks and the free miling character of the set of the street of the with Queen leabella, who is in low spirits at what the timits an onem of excitance, the subscription is set down at \$1,000, which is the victures—no matter what—provided it is valuable to the victures—no matter what—provided it is valuable to the victures—on matter what—provided it is valuable to the victures—no matter what—provided it is valuable to the victures—of the class of the victures—of the vi

REAR-ADMIRAL AUGUSTUS H. KILTY.

that the until 1830 he served on the Scath Atlan-the Station. In 1830-31 he was engaged in surveying the coast of Louisians. He became a passed indshipman in 1832, a licutement in 1837, a commander in 1835, a cappain in 1862, a commodore in 1866 and a Rear-Admiral in 1870. Admirat Kilty saw most of sea service in the West and East Indies and the Mediterra-nian, and was present at the attack on Qualia Batto and Muckle about thirty-nine years ago ty Commodure Reid In 1861 he went from Saitimore to St. Louis to ata in organizing the unval flotilla under Foote. He took command of the gunboat Mound City. and was engaged at Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. The Mound City was sunk at Port Pillow, but was raised and afterward rejoined the florida. In 1862 Admiral Kilty took command of the expedition to White River, Arkansus, and in June of that year, with the aid of a minurary force under Colonel Fitch, took Fort St. Charles. Near the close of the action a snot entered the steam-from of the Mound City, and the escape of steam caused the death of more than 100 officers and men, the commanding officer numself receiving a severe scald, which caused the loss of his left arm. In 1803, Admiral which caused the loss of his left arm. In 1803, Admiral Killy was engaged in ordinance duty at lastimore, and in 1804/65 was in command of the Rosnoke and the Vermont. From 1887 to 1870 he was in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard. He was retired to 1868. In 1870, Admiral Katy removed to Baltimore, where he lived in great simplicity and retirement at the residence of his relative R. S. Andrews. He was in the enjoyment of excellent health ustil within a few mentes past, and daily made it his business to take a stroll to the Binia Asylam, frequently taking presents to the namates. About all weeks ago be was taken fill, suffering from a complication of diseases.

CAPTAIN DAVID BURSLEY, JR.

Captain David Bursley, jr., port captain for T. J. Southard & Sons, the largest ship-owning firm in Maine, died suddenly on Monday night on board the tein Bursley was superintending the loading of four ships in this city, belonging to his employers, and on Sunday was taken sick with pneomenta, resulting from a violent cold. He leaves a widow but no children. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1836, where he lived at the time of his death, and first went to sea when thir-

THE RAILWAYS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

ALBANY, Nov. 11 .- The following annual reports have been received by the State Engineer from rallway companies in tuis State :

Garege and Syracase Capital stock, \$1,329,400; pair, \$1,329,400; month debt, \$4,320,400; funded debt, \$4,51,500; floating debt, \$22,005 97. The rairond is operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rairoad Company. Number Regeneral Souther, 183,6-0; extract, from passengera, \$7 sepanders admits from freight, \$1,34,19,179; earnings from express, \$1,522,500; form and, \$4,05,525; from teat, \$6,285; from text, \$6,285; from te

there were seven persons killed and seven injured on the road.

Johnstein, Gloverseille and Kingsten—Receipts from passengers and other sources, \$8,750 i8; payments for transportation expenses and discontinuous Valley—Capital stock, \$4,000,000 ; pad, \$4,000,000; footing dobt, \$14,071 21. The road is loased by the Delaware, Lockawanna and Western Railread Company. Its carnings during the year were as follows: From passengers, \$71,145 a.d. in the regard, \$357,170 82; from express, \$274,086 61; for dividends, \$240,000. One person was killed and three hipered during the year.

The Variety Karlead—Capital stock, \$750,000; pad, \$750,000; hosting dobt, sivi, lad 12. This road is leased by the Delaware, ladkawanna and Western, Its carnings were as follows: From passengers, \$16,007 28; from freight, \$243,208 44; from express, \$1,813 bc. from mail, \$1,034 77; from tends, \$60,000; to surplus fund, \$100,215 55.

Wafstid Variety—Stock stockments, \$30,000; funded and footing debt, \$55,507,707 04. Examings—From massengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,400 from telegraph, \$55,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,504 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,504 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,504 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,500 from telegraph \$55,803 40; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803 47; it on freight, \$54,404 19; from easengers, \$25,803

\$10,559, for interest, \$17,903 10. One person was allied during the year. Implantion and New York—Capital stock, \$72,004,000; pand \$2,004,000; funded and floating debt. \$2, 144,248 07. Furing the past year 11 b miles of second track have been built between Binghamton and Cosumgo berks and had with steel rais, and \$95.750 of first merrgage bonds, due yetcoer i, 1876, have been paid. The carnings were as to lower from passengers, \$114,004 40; from freight, \$597.859 43; from express, \$24,000; from mail, \$6,429.00; from rais, \$4,007.16; irom use of cars, \$17,007.06; from the courses, \$10,007.06; from yourse, \$3,007.06; from yo

interest, \$141,400; for dividends, \$190,200. Payments a surplus fund, \$92,358.44. Eight persons were killed and significed during the year. Flories and Williamscort-Stock paid, \$1,000,000; funded and floring dest, \$1,020,000. The assets are—con ruerion account, \$2.26,000, equipment account, \$250,000, into account, \$1,300,000; funded account, \$3.30,000; equipment account, \$250,000, into account, \$3.30,000; common, \$500,000; Capital sides, paid for \$1,000,000; for count hoods, \$570,000, mortgare bods, \$1,000,000; for count hoods, \$570,000, mortgare on real extate, \$50,000. Inhor and material, \$97.02; profit and loss, \$4.372. Greene Railroad Company - Capital, \$200,000, band, \$2 0,000; funded and floating debt, \$200,000. Farming From passengers, \$9.089 25, from reserve, \$29.447 21; from express, \$822 75 from mal, \$2,353.57 lawness For transportation, \$23,885 70; for interest, \$14,00; for dirk dends, \$12,000.

RAPID TRANSIT PROJECTS.

NEW SCHEMES FOR JERSEY CITY, It is proposed by some New-York men to construct and operate an elevated railway in Budson ounty, New-Jersey, over the following routes: From the Hoboken Ferry by way of Washington-st to Unlog Hill, and thence to Guttenberg and return, and from Hoboken Ferry to Jersey City Heights, thence to West Hoboken to Union Hill, to Guttenberg and return. The undertaking is yet too much in its infancy, it is said, for the details to be made public. Cornelius Donkersly, of No. 30 Pine-st., is one of the projectors of the scheme. An address to the residents and property-holders of Hoboken, Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, West Hoboken, Union Hill and Guttenberg has been prepared, setting forth the necessity and benefits of the enterprise. It is stated in the address that properly-holders in the districts named cannot fail to see the depreciation of their property since New-York and Loca Island offer facilities of cheap and rapid transit; that elevated rapid transit roads are a necessity in every large city and copulous district, and that cheap and rapid transit will increase the value of property that is now runnously low. The promise is made that if the franchise and romes be granted, the proposed road will be opened from 5 g. m. until midwight, trains to be run every fifteen minutes and the fare to be 5 cents. It is the intention to open books for subscriptions to the stock of the proposed company in sums not less than \$50 or more than \$20.000. It is stated in the address that property-holders books for subscriptions to the stock of the proposed c pany in sums not less than \$50 or more than \$20,000

A BROOKLYN COMPANY ESTOPPED.

One of the several companies which has endeavored within toe past two years to supply Brooklyn with an elevated railway was the the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company, which obtained a charter in 1871 and was thereby authorized to construct and operate rapid transit roads on, under or over the surface of the streets of Brooklyn. About eighteen months time for beginning the construction of the road and been extended, the company began work and laid been extended, the company began work and laid iron foundation blocks in Mainest, at Washington and Fultonests, at DeKalbeve, and Fultonests, and at Atlantic-ave, and Bond-st. The work was stopped by the city authorities, and the commany aspealed to the courts, in the meantime hastily laying a mite of track outside the city dimits on the old Coney Island road, in order to comply with the terms of the charter. In the supreme Court Judge Pratt decided that the charter had expired. This decision was confirmed by the General Term, and vestering Corporation Commel DeWitt was informed that the decision of the lower courts had been confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

MORE FACILITIES IN NEW-YORK.

The stations of the West Side Elevated Raiload are to be improved by the addition of news-restar corresponding in finish and general appearance to the tion is the only one at which a news-room has been built. It is at the north end of the up-town station, and may for the sale of newspapers. A different plan has been pursued at Chambers-st., the only other station the front of the walting-room for men has been entirely

PUBLIC WORKS OF NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL. LANS TO INCREASE THE WATER SUPPLY-CON-

TRACIS FOR REPAYING STREETS-THE SEWERS, Commissioner Campbell yesterday sent his eport, for the three months ending September 30, to the Mayor. The total expenditures for the quarter were sore, 5009, 503; for the same line last year, \$738,574. There has been a large named reduction in the expenditures of the department for several years. The total expenditures this year are estimated at \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$860,000 from last year. The maintail in the Croton was more abundant this year than for three previous years. It was necessary, however, to draw on the storage reservoirs during 10 days in July and 18 in Angust. The channel of the Muscoot River has been deepened for BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.-Rear-Admiral Au- one and a helf moles; 2,383 lineal feet of the aquedust BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kury, on the retired list of the United States lineal fest of page added to the distributing system. seven y-three years ago, and in 1821 was appointed to
the Navy. He first cruise was in the Pacific in 182124 with Commodere Stewart in the Pacific in 1821will leasen the drat on the Croton water. The consumption of water is fully equal to gained only three feet in depth during the three months, this gain being on Sundays and rainy days.

The nigh service works at Ninety-eighth-st, and Ninth-ave, will be ready for use in the Spring. Surveys and

other necessary work in locating the works for an additional supply of water from the Bronx River Valley and the Rye Ponds are going forward steadily. The Conmissioner says: "I have heretofore called attention to the necessity of additional legislation whereby either ment of Public Buildings shall be empowered to prescribe and enforce the manner in which serv-tce-pipes shall be placed and protected against frost, not only in new buildings, but also in those now in use One great cause of waste, as I have frequently pointed out, is the practice, on the approach of Winter

pointed out, is the practice, on the approach of Winter of opening fancets and allowing water to run, especially during the night, to prevent its freezing in the pipes. The evit thus caused during the last bong and severe Winter was so great that the consumption for wastey was so far beyond the supply furnished by the Croton Aqueduct, though running to its maximum capacity, that the city reservoirs were reduced ten or twolve feet below their proper level. I again suggest that the next Legislature be asked to pass a law which shall put a stop to the evil alinded to.

The contracts for repaying the streets will soon be completed if favorable w ather continues. A contract has been entered into for the construction of the first section of the contemplated system of collective sewers along the river fronts. This section extends from the foot of Canalest, to the foot of West Eleventhest. The sawer is in Westers, with only two outlets, at West Eleventh and Charason-ais., and will receive the sewage of all the intersecting streets from Broadway westward, draining an area of 641 acres. The outlets will be extended to the udal currents, insuring the rapid removal and dissemination of the sewage, which, under the old system of outlets, ded es the water in the slips and basing, and causes deposits which have to be removed by frequent areasing.

by steen of outsits, deeper the water in the supersed by frequent are dging.

The Commissioner complains of the delays and troubles arising from fletitious bids for contracts, some contracts having been relet five or six times. He will endeavor to have some of the persons engaged in this work indicted, but he adds; "It seems to me that a deposit of money, moderate he amount, might be properly demanded of all bidders, as a condition on which their bids are to be received and opened; or at all event, from the lowest regular bidder immediately on the acceptance of his bid. This would have the effect of excluding mere adventurers, and would be the means of attracting solid men, who now decline to enter into competition with those who are without responsibility." The number of public lamps was increased by fact and fillow of 200 new lamps. The total number of tamps how to use in the streets, parks and public places of the City is 22.821.

now in use in t

now in use in the streets, parks and public places of the City is 22.821.

A contract has been made for another new free floating bath, which will increase the number of free public baths in the city to eight. The total attendance at the seven baths in use during the season was 2,881,279—1.028,569 being women and girls.

The work of the Bureau of Incumbrances is still impeded by two or taree injunctions issued against it, but much has been done to cear the streets arouni Wassington Market durins the three months.

It is estimated that the total revenue from water reuts, etc., for the year 1879 will reach \$1.700,000, or ocarly \$100,000 in excess of that of 1878, and more than \$200,000 in excess of that of 1878, and more than all sources and paid into the sinking fund, is about \$1,750,000 per annum. This amount will probably be increased (with taithul supervision) to \$2,000,000 per annum in five years' time, and will continue to increase regularly thereafter, so that these contributions along under the operation of the sinking fund, will extinguish the entire debt of the city in twenty or twenty-five years from this time."

THE IRON PIER TO BE EXTENDED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 10 .- At a meeting of the stockholders and directers of the Long Branch Pier Company a stock dividend of 10 per cent was declared. The earnings of the company during the Sum eer has been expended in completing the pier. The sunconcement made some time age that a dividend of 14 per cent had been declared is incorrect. The board of directors state that the \$30,000 required to extend the pier 200 feet further has been subscribed by persons in New-York, and the work of extension will probably begin next woek.